# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1830. NO. 23.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at TWO dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.


## REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

## WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

*Also*, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

*Also*, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

*Also*, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

*Also*, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

*Also*, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

*Also*, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

*Also*, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

*Also*, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

*Also*, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

## J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

## SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

*ALSO*, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 20, 1830.

## Receiving & Forwarding House,

*NEW ORLEANS.*

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

*Storage, Forwarding, and Commission*

## WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

## DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

*HAMILTON STEWART,*
MANUFACTURER OF

## Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

## FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair: PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles: Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

## M. B. MILTENBERGER, Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts.

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

**350** BBLS. SUP. FLOUR. "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

## WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES.

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

## DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

## NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

## DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

## GABRIEL ADAMS.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1830—tf.

## PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

*COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW*

## PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

## Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
*Corner of Wood & Third Streets.*

October 10—tf.

## The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN. } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

## CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS

*AND BONNET BOARDS.*

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

## DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

## CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

*N. W. Presly*, Liberty street.
*Wm. Douglas*, Wood street.
*Mrs. Anderson*, Fourth street.
*Samuel Bright*, Plum township, Allegheny co.
*John Morrow*, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
*Robert Gray*, Plum township, Allegheny co.
*Joseph Anderson*, Wilkins township.
*John Stuart*, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

*Wilkins township, Allegheny county.*

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY. *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

## CITY AUCTION ROOM,

**NO. 41 WOOD STREET,**

*Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.*

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

*PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,*
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH.
*Auction and Commission Merchants.*

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

## DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, BOOTS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

## PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING.
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

## EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie, | *per cent.* 1 | Scioto, *per cent.* | 3 to 5 |
| Chambersburgh, | 1 | Michigan, | 3 to 5 |
| Canton, - | 2 | Canada, | 4 to 5 |
| Pottsville, - | 2 | Urbana, | 3 to 5 |
| Wyoming, - | 2 | Greensburgh, | 45 |

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK.

*Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.*

June 29, 1830.

## Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

## WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

## LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

**No. 25, Leet's District, of 200** acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

**No. 26, same district, adjoining** No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

**No. 249, Elder's district, 200** acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

## Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

CORNER OF SIXTH AND WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, &c. which, in addition to his former supply, makes his stock very extensive, and embraces almost every article connected with the business. He will always have on hand a general assortment of Chemical Preparations, from the manufactory of *Mander, Weaver & Mander, Wolverhampton, England*, which are decidedly superior to the American preparations. They consist, generally, of *Calomel, Tartar Emetic, Antimonial Powder, Blue Pill Mass, Carbonate Ammonia, Oxalic Acid, Calcined Magnesia, Acetic Acid*, (5 times the strength of distilled vinegar.) The English Calomel is much more active and certain in its effects than the American, and the dose smaller.—*Also*, French Chemicals generally, from the laboratory of *Pelletier, of Paris*, consisting of Tartar Emetic in Crystals, Oxymuriate Potash, Croton Oil, Quinine, Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash, Piperine, Morphium Pure, Sulphate do., Acetate do.—An assortment of Fresh Extracts, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ext. Colocynth, comp'd, | Ext. Cicuta, |
| " Gentian, | " Stramonium, |
| " Elaterium, | " Hyoscyamus, |
| " Valerian, | " Belladonna, |
| " Taraxacum, | " Rhatany. |

Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.—This article has been highly extolled by the eastern physicians, as being superior to every other preparation of Sarsaparilla, and has recently been used by the faculty in this city with remarkable success.

Solidified Copaiva.—This is a superior preparation to the Solidified Copaiva generally sold, being formed by a union of the oil with the balsam. A four grain pill is equal to 30 drops of the balsam.

☞ Physicians are requested to examine the above articles, which will be sold at fair prices.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, November 5—w6t.

☞ *LADIES' BRONZE MOROCCO*

## WALKING SHOES.

A LOT of Ladies' Bronze Morocco Walking Shoes, of the best quality; and likewise, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Over Shoes, just received, and for sale by GEO. ALBREE, No. 73 Market street. Nov. 19—w3t.

☞ *COOKSTOWN COTTON FACTORY* ☜

## FOR SALE.

HAVING got so advanced in life, as to wish to decline business, I offer For Sale my COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORY.—The Factory is moved by a never failing stream of water, situated in a fine part of our country, near Cookstown, on the Monongahela. The buildings and machinery are all in good order. It is a very desirable situation for an enterprising individual or a small Company, as there are many advantages to be brought into action by a person suitable to carry on the business. The terms of sale will be made very low and easy. For more particular inquiry, reference may be made to my son, J. C. DOWNER, living near the lower locks, Allegheny-town, or to the subscriber at Cookstown.

Nov. 12,—3mow. JOSEPH DOWNER.

## TO LET.

TO LET. The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

## FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

## Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS.

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

## *ALLEGHENY LOTS.*

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

## BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street.

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

## A. H. HOCH,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square.)

HAS just received a supply of Brass Fenders; Britannia Tea Ware, in setts and single pieces; Plated Table and Tea Spoons; Brass and Polished Steel Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Plated Castors; a handsome assortment of Tea Trays, &c. which he offers cheap. Nov. 9—2mo.

## GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

*Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association*
NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer respectfully inform the public that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, and providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.—For the whole year, three dollars; for the session only, two dollars. Nov. 5, 1830.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The Chronicle will contain an accurate and impartial report of the proceedings of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, which will commence at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, December 7, 1830. A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and the editor will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish the people of Pennsylvania, through the medium of the Chronicle, with a summary of all that may be *done*, and a sketch of all that may be *said*, by their Representatives, at the approaching session.

In order to do full justice to this department of the Chronicle, a supply of new brevier type has been obtained.

*Terms of the Chronicle.*—For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, two dollars; for the whole year, in advance, three dollars.

Post Masters, or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy, gratis. Nov. 9.

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

HIGBY & Co. are now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size. Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.

August 20.—tJ1

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.

*ALSO*, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.

*ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years*: Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,

October 15—tf *Allegheny-Town.*

## MONEY WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WANTED *On Mortgage*. For further information, apply at this office. December 3—4t.

NEW ENGLISH SOUVENIRS.—*Friendship's Offering*, embellished with 13 splendid engravings. *The Gem*, embellished with 12 engravings. *The Christmas Box*, a Juvenile Annual, containing 8 engravings. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Dec. 3—3t No. 95 Market street.

NEW NOVEL.—*The Betrothed of Wyoming*, an Historical Tale, just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Dec. 3—2 No. 95 Market street.

## VACCINE MATTER.

PHYSICIANS and others, who wish to be supplied with *Genuine Vaccine Matter*, and directions for using the same, may at all times be accommodated, by addressing a letter to me, thro' the medium of the Post Office or otherwise, enclosing a five dollar note of any bank whose notes shall be current here. If the matter sent by me should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, another portion will be given in its stead, free of charge. J. DIMMITT,

Dec. 3—3* No. 27 Second st. Pittsburgh.

## BRIGADE ORDERS.

BRIG. INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, 1st Br. 15th D. P. M. Robinson township, Dec. 1st 1830.

IN compliance with the wishes, and in conformity with the laws for organising separate and distinct companies of volunteers into one batallion, the following volunteer companies, to wit:—"*Guards*," now attached to the 61st regiment, commanded by Captain George—"*Independent Rifle Blues*," commanded by Captain Logan—"*Washington Independent Blues*," commanded by Captain Withrow—"*La Fayette Blues*," commanded by Captain James W. Johnston—will meet at the house of John Johnston, on the Northern turnpike, in Wilkins township, on Monday, the 13th day of December next;—on which day and place they will proceed to organise as a battalion, according to law.

The Field Officers of the 28th regiment will constitute a Board of Exoneration for such fines as may not have been collected, and will accordingly convene at the house of Colonel Lee, St. Clair township, on Monday, the 20th December next.—Col. Alexander Graham, Lt. Col. M'Murtrie, 1st Major McCoy, 2d Major Wightman, members.

The Field Officers of the 61st regiment will assemble, in like manner, at the house of Mr. Chalfant, Turtle creek, on Tuesday, the 21st day of December. Col. Carothers, Lt. Col. Muse, Major Alexander, Major Johnston, members.

The Field Officers of the 87th regiment, consisting of Col. Glenn, Lieut. Col. Ross Wilkins, Majors Jones and Mackey, will convene at the house of James M'Elroy, in the Diamond, on Wednesday, the 22d day of December next, with a view to exonerate the collecting officers from uncollected fines.

The Field Officers of the 106th regiment, viz: Col. L. Dewsnap and Major Thomas Gibson, will convene at the house of Baltzer Good, near Perrysville, on Thursday, the 23d day of December next, for the purpose aforesaid.

The Field Officers of the 144th regiment, Col. Hugh M'Kelvey, Lt. Col. J. Spear, Majors Zibeon Packard, and William Phillips, will in like manner convene at the house of John Dunn, in Bayardstown, on Thursday, the 30th day of December next: then and there to act as aforesaid. Collecting Officers holding warrants are notified and requested to attend for accountability.

An election will be held at the house of Col. Dewsnap, and at the house of James Carson, on the Butler turnpike, on Thursday, the 17th day of December next, for one Lieut. Col. in the 106th regiment, vice Stewart, deceased; and also, on the same day, for one 1st Major, in said regiment, vice Dewsnap, promoted—(at the house of Col. Dewsnap.)

Col. Dewsnap will superintend at the election of Lt. Colonel and Major. Major Thomas Gibson will superintend at Mr. Carson's.

A. W. M'FARLAN,
*Insp. 1st Brig. 15th Div. P. M.*

December 3.—3t

## E. V. KRUG,

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
*No. 177½ Market street, Philadelphia,*

Agent for the sale of American Manufactured Hardware, &c. &c.

REFER to Dr. P. Shoenberger, Pittsburgh; or to Messrs. Handy, Symington & Bird, S. Konigmacher & Co., Reeves, Buck & Co., or Mr. Richard Paxon, Philadelphia. Nov. 30—6w.

## FRUIT TREES,

IN ABOVE 80 SORTS, from the Nurseries of Messrs. Cox & Smith, New Jersey, and Mr. William Prince, Flushing, Long Island, New York, several of which have produced their fruits with different gentlemen in this vicinity, namely, Hon. Henry Baldwin, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Wm. Marks, John M'Donald, Esq., Mr. Scott, glazier, Mr. Parsons, cutler, Mr. Thomas Steele, Mr. Thomas Phillips, and several others.

☞ Some hundreds of the above are ready for planting this Fall. Applications left at Mr. Stanton's Exchange Office, Market street, or at this office, will be duly attended to. Nov. 26.

## CAST SHEET LEAD,

*Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.*

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide; and of any length required; a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c. &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny-Town.

November 30, 1830.—3mo.

## NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

HOGAN & CO., BOOKSELLERS, corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "*Elements of Mythology; or Classical Fables of the Greeks and Romans:* to which are added some notices of Syrian, Hindoo, and Scandinavian superstitions, together with those of the *American Nations;* the whole comparing *Polytheism with true Religion;* for the use of schools."—By the author of "American Popular Lessons."—"Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

November 30—4t

## FOR RENT,

WITH a lease of some years, from the 1st of April next, the large and convenient house, No. 138 Liberty street. The tenant who would buy the furnitures therein the said house, should have possession of the dwelling part at any time desired, free of rent until the 1st of April. For terms, they may apply on the premises to H. BONNET.

Nov. 5, 1830.—eowtf.

## Poetry.

### THE ITALIAN GIRL.

" Yet was there one, whose loftier mien
But seldom in these bowers was seen;
The scion of a time-worn race,
Though deck'd with every maiden grace:
A form whose fairy footsteps fell
As light as those of the gazelle:
An eye, whose every glance confest
The free emotions of her breast;
A face, in which were traits of love,
That seemed as they were fixed above;
And yet, when of each guileless look
A nearer view the gazer took,
It seem'd as if a lover's sigh
Might draw a portion of the sky.
That face—I can recall it yet,
So deeply in my mind 'tis set;
'Twas not that bright unchanging hue
That dazzles while it charms the view;
The long, distinct, and glittering light
That woos us on a summer night;
Hers was that beauty, more refin'd,
That steals, like twilight, on the mind,
So soft, so tender, and serene,
That none forget who once have seen;
And stern were he who could defy
The witchery of her pensive eye."

J. H. JESSE.

### UNSHAKEN CONSTANCY.

BY MISS LANDON.

I loved him, too, as woman loves—
Reckless of sorrow, sin or scorn;
Life had no evil destiny,
That with him I would not have borne:
I had been nursed in pleasure;
Yet earth had not a spot so drear
That I should not have thought a home,
A paradise, had he been near.

I loved: my love had been the same
In hushed despair, in open shame:
I would have rather been a slave,
In tears and bondage by his side,
Than shared in all, if wanting him,
The world had power to give beside.
My love was fervent, for I felt
The ardor of its purest flame
Glow in each pulse, in fondness melt,
Yet free from passion, sin and shame;
For he who kindled the chaste fire,
Had worth such kindness to inspire.

I had prosperity enjoyed,
And well might hope a larger share;
But I could see those hopes destroyed,
And meet with poverty and care,
If such his lot—for still was given
Trust in the favoring aid of heaven.

I loved: nor could, while thus I loved,
Regret or scorn my peace molest;
For all the wise and good approved,
And God the virtuous union blest.
" Stronger than death" is love like this—
To be renewed in realms of bliss.

## Miscellany.

### WHALE FISHERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

An extraordinary impulse has been given of late to the Sperm and Black Whale Fisheries, from the port of Sydney. Two years ago, five sperm vessels constituted the whole of the shipping employed in that trade. Of these one has been lost, and another despatched to England; while nine new sperm, and four black whalers have been added to the list, making in all sixteen sail, measuring 3304 tons, and navigated by 464 men, while arrangements are in progress forthwith to increase the sperm list by nine new vessels. Each vessel (both sperm and black whale) is provided with 4 boats, and manned with twenty-nine men. Six lines, five harpoons, three lances, and two whale lines of 120 fathoms each, are furnished to every boat; also three drogues, to one of which a flag is attached from a pole through its centre. The drogues, are simply square floats of timber, serving as buoys to three of the boat harpoons, and are only used after the two line harpoons have been struck into whales, a line of eight fathoms securing the harpoon to the drogue, which, though pulled under water by the whale on diving quickly, bobs up again on the latter approaching the surface to blow, and thus points out the whale's position.—Each whaler has two iron boilers on deck of 220 gallons, and two copper coolers of 378 gallons, the oil being boiled in the iron boilers and then drawn off into the coolers, to allow the sediment to settle previous to being put into the barrels. The fuel consists of the refuse of the blubber from the boiler, ninety gallons per hour being the average quantity of oil boiled, which is barreled up hot, and rolled to the after part of the ship to cool. Every sperm vessel is victualed for fifteen months, about thirty months being the average of two voyages (including stoppages in harbor to discharge or refresh,) when no material repairs are required, and 180 tons of oil the average fishing of each vessel for a single voyage. The following provisions constitute the fifteen months' supply for one vessel:—9000 pounds of beef, 9000 pounds of pork, six tons of flour, six tons of biscuit, two hundred bushels of peas, two hundred and fifty gallons of rum, three hundred gallons of molasses, and 12 cwt. of sugar. The crew have no wages, being paid by shares of the proceeds, called lays, after deducting rather more than two thirds of the proceeds for the owner.—The captain has a 19th, the chief mate a 28th, the second mate a 48th, the third mate an 80th, the cooper and carpenter an 85th, and seamen each a 100th lay. The largest whales seldom exceed sixty feet in length, or furnish more than eighty barrels of oil and spermaceti of 314 gallons each, the spermaceti (or head matter as it is called) averaging one third of the above quantity. Eight barrels being a ton, consequently the largest whales seldom furnish more than ten tons of oil and head matter. The two principal sperm grounds are the coasts of Japan and Solomon Islands; the fishing in the former commencing in April and ending in September, and the latter commencing in September and ending in April; so that when the ships commence in Japan, they conclude the voyage at the Solomons, and *vice versa*. The whales are all large on the Japan ground, few being under eighty barrels, whereas, at the Solomons, seldom more than two large whales are seen in a shoal, however numerous. Barques are preferred for whaling, on account of the easier stowage of the boats, those of about 220 to 300 tons being considered the best adapted to the Sydney fishery, by their insuring quicker returns, while costing them less than the larger. The sperm whales feed chiefly upon a blubber fish, called squid, and are known by the bump near the head, and their manner of blowing, spouting forward instead of upward, like the black whale, and squirting the water out rather in a shower than a stream. The whalers are about fifty days in reaching the Japan coast, and about forty in reaching the Solomons. The Japan seas are covered with fish spawn, and the squids which constitute the sperm whales' food, and hence the cause of their abundance in that quarter. An officer and sailor, with telescopes, are stationed aloft at each main and fore-top-gallant mast, on entering the whale grounds, as look-outs, the same eagerness being displayed in the discovery of a whale spout by the crew of a whaler, as in the discovery of a strange sail in war time by the crew of a cruiser. The moment the telescope is seen put to the eye aloft, many are the anxious inquiries from below, of " Do you see anything!" while the exclamation from the mast-head of "There she blows!" quickly crowding the deck with eager faces, all looking intently in the direction pointed out. When off the feeding ground the whales move too fast, and are too wild to admit of the boats successfully approaching them; but while feeding, they move so slowly along as speedily to fall an easy prey. They are generally seen to the windward, or moving in that direction, a careful look-out being kept from the mast-head upon the course they are steering; sail is quickly made, and on closing, the boats are lowered and sent off in pursuit.

I have before stated, that each boat is furnished with five harpoons, three lances, two lines, and three drogues, and manned by six men, using an oar for a helm, in order to sweep her more easily round. The harpoons are smaller than those of Greenland, 3½ feet long in the iron, and 6 feet in the shaft; the lances 6 feet long in the iron, and 9 feet in the shaft, to which a small line of eight fathoms is attached, to pull the lance out when obliged to throw it. The two harpoon lines are coiled in two tubs in the middle of the boat, and are of New Zealand flax, nearly a third stronger than hemp lines, and more pliable. On closing, the boat is steered, if possible, behind the eyes, the whale being unable to see well backward; and if incapable of reaching sufficiently close to drive in the harpoon by hand, it is thrown like a spear, always endeavoring to strike near a mortal part; if time admits, a second harpoon, attached to a line by a running knot, a few fathoms from the first harpoon, is struck in also, and the lance likewise used, aiming at the belly, and drawing it out again by the shaft or the line. The whale, on being struck, sinks directly downward, often carrying out the line at the rate of 125 fathoms in a minute and a half, the two lines being spliced together, and if still sinking after both lines are nearly out, a couple of drogues are bent on the end of them, in the event of no other boat being near from which a third line can be procured. A turn or two of the line is usually taken round a strong round peg (as I may name it) in the stern of the boat, to check the downward descent, or the course of the whale along the surface, sometimes shooting along at the rate of twelve or fourteen miles an hour, and requiring the constant wetting of the line and boat's bow, to prevent them taking fire by friction.

Sometimes a single boat, by means of the lines and the drogues, will kill several whales at one dash, never putting in more than two harpoons; if these be well in the whale's body. As life ebbs, the whale returns oftener to the surface to blow, spouting out the bloody brine in showers around, and when dead is towed alongside and made fast by the tail to the fore part of the ship. The head is now cut off and hoisted on deck, when a seaman with his nine feet handled blubber knife takes his post in the ship's chains, and commencing towards the head, flays off a flitch (or scarf, as it is called;) varying from four to eight feet broad, and from six to eighteen inches thick, according to the size of the whale. A hole is cut in this, through which the noose of a strong rope is secured by a piece of cross wood (a togle) the rope being passed through a block at the mainmast head, and then carried round a windless on deck. During the wheeling round of the windlass, the whale is wheeled round also, and the blubber scarf thus pared off in ribbon fashion from the head to the tail. On the scarf being sufficiently high, another hole is cut, and a fresh rope passed and secured through it also, carrying this round the windlass, and cutting the scarf across above the second hole; to be passed into the blubber room. There the blubber is cut up into long shreds, and laid between two rows of wooden pins, upon a strong platform, called a horse, (and hence called horse-pieces) the end of the piece being held by a boy, while a sailor, with a long chopping knife, having a handle at both ends, cuts it up for the boiler, drawing the horse-piece gradually towards him, by each chop of the knife. If it be a large whale, the part of the body cleared of the blubber, is cut off in successive pieces, and allowed to sink, in order to admit of the remainder being wheeled more easily round the windlass.

The black whales are taken in the bays of New Zealand and Van Dieman's Land, and also of N. South Wales to the southward of Sydney, the vessels lying at anchor during the time, and boiling the oil like the sperm whalers. The black whale season commences in April, and ends in September, the whales entering the bays at that period for the purpose of calving. Black oil sells only at about half the price of the sperm oil, but the fishery being so nigh, and consequently attended with so much less expense, is found to be a very profitable concern. Many boats, indeed, are employed in this fishery both at New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, towing their fish on shore, flitching them, and boiling the blubber there.

The twelve sperm vessels now from Sydney, at 180 tons of oil and spermaceti per vessel, thus realize in the gross, 2160 tons, which, at £70 per ton, amounts to £151,200 for each voyage; and when the nine others now arranged for are added, the proceeds of the whale (including the black whalers) will reach to about £250,000 per annum, a tolerable sum, added to the exports of a colony in the course of a few years, whose population, according to the last census, does not at present much exceed 40,000 souls. The victualing also of these vessels will eventually be of no inconsiderable importance to the agriculturists and merchants, amounting, even at this instant, to an annual consumption of about 250,000 lbs. of beef and pork, 100 tons of flour, 100 tons of biscuit, 3500 bushels of peas, 4500 gallons of molasses, and 3000 gallons of rum.

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Chambers has published what he calls *The Book of Scotland*, and makes the annexed statements on the subject of the Church and Religion.

"The situation of the Scottish clergy in the aggregate, as regards wordly circumstances, is superior to that of any priesthood in the world. Including chapels of ease, and double charges, it may be estimated that there are now 1000 livings in the church, the value of which are £290,500.

"This statement is, unavoidably, very imperfect, as the stipends vary every year according to the *fiars*; but if even correct in a general aspect, it shows that the average living is nearly as good as that of benefices in England, which we believe is £303. Reckoning all things, the Scottish clergy are much better off, in general, than those of the Church of England. The expense of a preparatory education is comparatively trifling in this country. The price of living is also much lower; and it is not expected that a clergyman will compete with families in the first or second ranks. The widows and children of Scottish clergymen are likewise better attended to after their decease than they are in England. Whilst the clergy in England are necessitated to accept of offerings and fees, nothing of this kind is known among the Scottish established clergy, by whom every office is performed as a part of ordinary duty, free of clerks' and surplice fees. In several instances, the dissenting Scottish clergy, who are supported by their flocks, enjoy livings scarcely inferior to those in the established kirk. They are in general enabled to have neat little manses in the country towns, vying in comfort and seclusion with those in the legal church; and in the aggregate, they receive stipends, varying in amount from £100 to £200, besides presents. In cities, some of them have salaries varying from £400 to £500."

"The population of Scotland, by the census of 1821, was 2,093,456. It may be assumed that that number is now increased to about 2,600,000, and calculating by the usual proportion, 600,000 of these are under ten years of age.

"Roman Catholicism is progressing fast in Scotland, chiefly by the emigration of Irish, and the conversion of presbyterian outlying Highlanders. The Roman Catholics have now some remarkably fine chapels, and the clergy are universally known as quiet and unobtrusive men. The Roman Catholicism of Scotland is, on the whole, of a very mild kind. Neither Methodism nor Quakerism seems to have been successful in Scotland; of Methodists there are several scattered congregations, principally of the dregs of the populace of large towns; of the society of Friends there is only one association at Edinburgh, formed by some of the most respectable and wealthy citizens. The sect which is making the most perceptible progress after the Roman Catholics, is the Unitarians. The chief rallying place of the party is in the west of Scotland, where the Socinian doctrine meets with a ready support from the operative manufacturers. We are, however, of opinion, that the number of professing Unitarians gives a very imperfect idea of the actual amount of this species of belief, which, it is to be feared, is now spreading its influence among all classes of presbyterians."

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*Deaths by Steam Explosion.*—It is stated in Silliman's Journal, that one thousand five hundred persons have been destroyed in this country, by explosions from steam boat boilers.

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From the Village Record.

*Operation for the removal of the Stone, without cutting.*—"We learn from Dr. A. Smith, who has recently returned from Paris, where he has paid much attention to the above interesting process, that the operation continues to be practised with increasing frequency and success. From its extreme delicacy and peculiarity, it evidently requres a long and careful apprenticeship for its successful performance; but it seems that five individuals are now successfully employing it in France, and two in England. Drs. Civiale and Le Roy, have had a public dispute for the honor of the invention. But these physicians, however, as well as M. Amusat, practise it frequently, with reputation, and to the great benefit of their patients. Baron Heurteloup and Dr. Castello have performed it several times in England.

The operation consists, first, in introducing a straight instrument into the body; a process found perfectly practicable, with none or very little pain; secondly, in grasping the stone with a three pronged forceps, or pair of pincers, contrived in the most ingenious manner, and so constructed as to do no violence to the living membranes, either during its introduction, or by pinching when it is closed, and, thirdly, in boring a number of holes through the same, until it is so far destroyed that it can be crushed, and the fragments extracted with the forceps. The whole apparatus is a perfect model of beautiful mechanical contrivance, and fine adaptation to the human body, in which it is designed to operate.

Dr. Smith reports that the pain produced by the operation in the instances in which he saw it performed in Paris, was very diversified, according to the constitutions of the patients, but that persons not very nervous in their temperament, and otherwise in good health, had repeatedly been able, within his knowledge, to attend to business in the afternoon, after undergoing the operation in the morning. It has been estimated that more than two-thirds of all who suffer from stone, might be relieved in this manner. The contrast with the severe and dangerous operation commonly practised for the relief of stone, is such as to render it highly to be wished that this beneficial process may be naturalized among us as speedily as possible."

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### DON JUAN VAN HALEN,

*Commander in Chief at Brussels.*

Don Juan Van Halen was born at the Isle of Leon, near Cadiz, in 1790. His father was a naval officer, the son of a Fleming, who held military rank in the Spanish armies. The present Van Halen began his career in the navy, and served as midshipman at the battle of Trafalgar. He was subsequently appointed a Lieutenant, and was afterwards employed in the civil department of the navy at Madrid. Upon the entry of the French into the city, he joined the army of Galicia, and was appointed an Ensign of cavalry; but, on the surrender of Ferrol, being taken prisoner by the French, he abandoned the cause of his country, and swore fealty to Joseph, with whom he became afterwards a great favorite. When Joseph was obliged to fly from Spain, Van Halen accompanied him to France, but was immediately dismissed in great anger, and with circumstances of insult: the reason has never been known, and even Van Halen himself professes to be ignorant of it. After this, he resided a short time at Bordeaux; but upon the publication of the amnesty, he determined to return to Spain. His motives and his conduct at this time are extremly questionable. According to his own account, he joined Marshal Suchet at Barcelona, in his old character of a faithful follower of Joseph, but immediately opened a communication with the Spanish Government, the nature of which he has not made public. It is certain that he was kindly welcomed by the Marshal, received an appointment in his staff, was, to a certain extent, admitted to his confidence, and, by way of making himself welcome to the patriots, he fabricated orders from Suchet, directed to the Governors of Lerida, Mequienzo, and Monzon, and contrived to affix the Marshal's signet, directing them to abandon those places, and retreat immediately upon the main army. These orders he personally delivered, and being well known as an officer in the French service, attached to the Marshal, they were immediately complied with; the troops abandoned the fortresses, were betrayed on their retreat into an ambush, and all taken prisoners. These important services secured to Van Halen a cordial welcome from the patriots, and he was immediately appointed a Captain; there was, however, nothing in them likely to win their confidence, and they always entertained suspicions of him; and two years afterwards, he was arrested by the colonel of his regiment, and conducted to Marbella, where an order from the King was produced, directing him to be shot forthwith. Fortunately, the Governor had some suspicions about its being genuine, and deferred the execution until he could communicate with Madrid—and the communication proved it to be a forgery; this is another extraordinary circumstance not well explained. He was now appointed a Lieutenant Colonel, and became a Free-Mason; but in consequence of some imprudence, he became known to the government, and was imprisoned in the Inquisition of Murcia, and afterwards in that of Madrid. From hence, by the help of a servant maid of the jailor, he contrived to escape—a circumstance so rare, that it was soon tricked out with all possible romance, and excited immense interest in Spain. On his escape he came to England, and afterwards went to Russia, where he was admitted into the military service, and joined the army of the Caucasus; there he remained till 1820, when he was suddenly dismissed by the Emperor, and returned to Spain. He then married the sister of Quiroga, served under Mina in Catalonia, and with his patriot countrymen, emigrated to England in 1824. From hence he went to New York, where he resided for three years, and on his return, he published a narative of his imprisonment in the Inquisition, and an account of his Russian campaigns. He has since resided in England, France, and Belgium, and been engaged in commercial speculations; one especially,—the introduction of an improved *bit*, for which a patent was taken out both in France and England—but a want of sufficient funds has hitherto prevented the parties from manufacturing it on a great scale in this country, although it has been reported to us as a very valuable improvement. Van Halen, however, was not the inventor, but the partner or agent in the business.—*English paper*.

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### LOVE OF NATURE.

The source of the love of nature or of the country has never been explained so well as it might. The truth is this: Natural or inanimate objects please merely as objects of sense or contemplation, and we ask no return of the passion or admiration from them, so that we cannot be disappointed or distracted in our choice. If we are delighted with a flower or a tree, we are pleased with it *for its own sake;* nothing more is required to make our satisfaction complete; we do not ask the flower or tree whether it likes us again; and, therefore, wherever we can meet with the same or a similar object, we may reckon upon a recurrence of the same soothing emotion. Nature is the only mistress that smiles on us still the same; and does not repay admiration with scorn, love with hatred. She is faithful to us, as long as we are faithful to ourselves.—Whereas, in regard to the human species, we have not so much to consider our own disposition towards others, as theirs towards us; a thousand caprices, interests, and opinions, may intervene before the good understanding can be mutual; we not only cannot infer of one individual from another, but the same individual may change to-morrow: so that in our intercourse with the world, there is nothing but littleness, uncertainty, suspicion, and mortification, instead of the grandeur and repose of nature.

It has been objected to the soothing power of Nature, that it cannot take away the sharp pang of vehement distress, but rather barbs the dart, and seems to smile in mockery of our anguish. But the same might be said of music, poetry, and friendship, which only tantalize and torment us by offering to divert our grief in its keenest paroxysms; but yet cannot be denied to be enviable resources and consolations of the human mind, when the bitterness of the moment has passed over.

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*Curiosity.*—Florida abounds with lakes and ponds from a few yards to a mile in diameter—the banks are sometimes sloping, but generally abrupt. The water is often of great depth. A circumstance occurred a few days since, which shows the manner in which they are formed. This country is based on a porous shell rock of the most recent, or tertiary formation, which is penetrated in every direction by streams of various magnitudes, from the rivulet to the navigable rivers. The Waucissa, which rises in Jefferson county, is supposed to discharge a larger quantity of water than James river at Richmond. The Wakulla is also a considerable river at its first appearance.—It is supposed to discharge the waters of Lake Jackson and the Iamonia. Between the fountain of the Wakulla and these lakes, a number of smaller ones occur at intervals. The water is deep and transparent at all seasons, indicating a constant supply and discharge by subterraneous channels. About five miles from the southwest of Tallahasse, in their vicinity, a lake of about an acre in extent was recently formed. We are told that a party were fire hunting deer, and had passed the spot but a few moments previously. The earth, which was covered with large trees, fell with a tremendous crash, and the frightened huntsmen fled in consternation. The spot has since been visited by some gentlemen from this place—they state that it is from forty to fifty feet from the surface of the water, the depth of which was not ascertained. The banks are nearly perpendicular. The sink is surrounded by high sand ridges.—*Tallahasse Floridian.*

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*Singular Case.*—A cause of a very singular nature is likely to occupy the attention of the tribunals shortly. At the time of the late elections, a priest of the arrondissement of Verdun, being present at a meeting of the Municipal Council of his village, exclaimed in a prophetic accent 'If the 221 are re-elected, we will bring 200,000 Russians to set you to rights!' The threat became a subject of general conversation in the country. As soon as the result of the elections was known, a brandy merchant of a neighboring village, believing in the prediction of the ecclesiastic, hastened to send off 100 casks of brandy to Paris, in hopes of selling them to advantage upon the arrival of the hyperborean defenders of the Throne and Altar. Upon the events of July taking place, the speculator calculated upon reaping double profit. The recognition of the new government by England rendered him uneasy; but the conviction that the Abbe could work miracles at a pinch, kept up *his spirits*. However he gave up all hope upon the arrival of the news of the friendly reception given to General Athalin by the court of St. Petersburgh, and has brought an action against the priest to produce his 200,000 Russians within a week, or pay the value of the brandy, with damages and costs.—*Gazette des Tribunaux.*

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*The Sensibility of the Ear.*—It is well known, that when a sonorous body put in motion, makes fewer than thirty-two vibrations in a second, it gives no perceptible sound. In proportion also as the number of vibrations increases, the sound becomes sharper and sharper, until a moment arrives at which it ceases to be perceptible. Natural philosophers have not yet agreed as to the number of vibrations correspondent with this higher limitation. Some have supposed eight thousand in a second, some twelve. M. Savart, of the French Academy, has been making experiments to discover the fact. He attributes the uncertainty which has hithero prevailed on the subject to the use of an apparatus which has necessarily diminished the intensity of the sound in proportion to the increase in the number of vibrations, and, having found the means of remedying this inconvenience, and at the same time of ascertaining with great accuracy the number of vibrations, he has obtained perceptible sounds resulting from forty-eight thousand vibrations in a second.

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*A Bloody Code.*—Negro Carey was hung at Raleigh, N. C. on the 3d ult. in company with a man of the name of Kimbrough, who had been convicted of paricide. The act of which this poor negro had been guilty, was stealing from a kitchen, where nobody slept, some articles, worth perhaps five dollars! The criminal code of North Carolina is a disgrace to the civilised world. It is as sanguinary as that of Draco, who punished all offences with blood. This wretched man is first deprived of his natural rights, denied the means of learning what the law speaks, and then out of a mere fiction, made out to be a robber of the highest grade, and led to the gallows with a paricide!!

## Foreign News.

*From the New York Daily Advertiser.*

### INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

The schooner Waterloo, Capt. Briggs, which arrived yesterday, in 27 days from Carthagena, brought very interesting letters, from which we have made extracts.

Capt. Brigss states, that Bolivar had left Carthagena some weeks before, and remained at Soledad, on the Magdalena river, waiting for the results of an expedition sent by him against Rio de la Hache, without resistance.

The following extracts show how entirely Bolivar has thrown off the mask. The capture of Bogota was effected by mere treachery.

"BOGOTA, 26th AUG. 1830. The individuals who, according to the last articles of the capitulation, were to go to Carthagena, (at the disposition of Bolivar,) have been concealed, and none of them will make their appearance to obtain passports, except Col. Pacho Darriga, whom the factionists have in their power, having taken him prisoner.

"I will send you something concerning the recent events, that you may not be in want of the facts. On the 25th, the army which was to attack the rebels left the city. It was composed of the battalion Boyaca, commanded by Col. Jose Maria Vargas; the battalion Cacadores de Bogota, commanded by Col. Ramin Espina; the militia under Col. Pedro Antonia Garcia; some artillery under Col. Pache Barriga; and a very small number of cavalry, under Col. Jose Maria Gaitan. Col. Vicente Vanejas bore the general command, to whom Gen Francisco de Paula Velez had given express orders, (being Commandant of the Department,) to return to the city in case they heard musket or cannon shots, as they would be signals of the approach of the enemy on the city. The army set out full of enthusiasm. The enemy were entrenching themselves at Puente Grande; and, for the purpose of avoiding the works of the enemy, Col. Vanegas gave orders to pass the Funsa on small rafts of straw, and surprise the rear guard of the enemy. In the night of the 25th, Gen. Velez perceiving that the triumph of our arms would in consequence be secure, went to the Minister of the Interior, supplicating and requesting that he would give orders that the trooops should be recalled to the city. The Minister would not listen to the request, and Velez, therefore, very early on the 26th, withdrew the troops which were in garrison at San Victorino, under the pretence of practising them in firing, and made them make repeated volies. Our troops heard the reports of the guns, took them for the concerted signals of the enemy's approach, as he desired they should, and returned to the city, abandoning the Pass of the Funsa, which they had gone to occupy. The chiefs and troops were all overcome with disappointment and dismay, when they discovered the treachery: all the plans formed were disconcerted; and that was not the time to put in operation the movement they had prepared for, as they apprehended that the enemy must be informed of what had taken place, by their spies. It was therefore thought most prudent to march to Camellon, and the troops slept at Fontibon, and on the morning of the 27th they reached Puente Grande.

"Garcia and Espina began to make dispositions for an attack, when Gen. Velez was discovered at a distance, when both chiefs and officers exclaimed together, "Velez is coming to prevent us from attacking the enemy! He is coming to frustrate our hopes of victory—Let us conquer or die!" They then precipitated themselves on the enemy's entrenchments, which they immediately got possession of. But they were risen upon by troops in ambush, and the enemy's cavalry, which was very numerous, threw our files into disorder, and destroyed them. The number of killed on our side amount to three hundred, and the wounded to two hundred, many of them severely injured.—Col. Garcia fell among the former, with Lieut. Col. Fermin Vargas, a young man named Laiseca, and Diego Silva. Others whom you do not know I shall not name. Very few officers escaped, and many young Volunteers were killed, and among others Francisco Vargas.

"After the action, Col. J. M. Vargas, wounded in the thigh, went in search of Velez, to kill him; but we were so unfortunate as not to be able to find him. Vargas hastily put the troops on the march for the plains of Cassanare, to join Gen. Moreno; and the hopes we entertain of a happy deliverance from our present misfortunes is founded on their aid, or at least on the Venezuelans.

"I inform you, that you may publish it in the United States, that we have discovered, that Velez and his brother-in-law, Gen. Jose Maria Ortego, had been bought by Bolivar, before the time of his departure for Carthagena. In the account presented to the government by the treasurer of the tythes, two charges, of four thousand dollars each, have been found against those two traitors, for money paid by order of Bolivar, "in reward of their eminent services." The Minister of Finance, Dr. Marquez, has not concealed this intrigue: and this was the only reason why the factionists demanded that he should be sent to Carthagena. President Moquera has conducted very well. We have confidence in him. He will consent to nothing but what is reasonable: he will sooner abandon the government and leave it in the hands of the faction. This is what the liberals wish, as the provinces are arming against, and will destroy it.—The enemies will not long sing victory, for they are divided among themselves, into three parties. One wishes to sustain the existing government, with the present Magistrates: another, more perverse, that Urdenata may be president; and a third, still worse, are up in favor of Bolivar. O! that he would come once more—we would promise that he should never go away again unpunished.

"My friend, these wretches have given us ten days of anxiety. We were in continual alarm, provisions had become scarce in the siege, and there was no security.

"Adieu! Interest yourself for us, I pray you, as we are now deprived of the liberty of the press.—Say something in our defence, for the alleviation of freemen, now oppressed and afraid to speak.—Our situation is worse than at any past epoch of the republic. This morning *a Friar* of the order of St. Augustin has been preaching against free institutions; and at the same time eulogised to the skies Jimenes & Co. These, my friend, are the hirelings of the conqueror.

BOGOTA, Sept. 28.—The whole province of Feiva has risen in opposition to the usurpation. Generals Lopez and Obando are sustaining it in that latitude. It was reported yesterday, that news was brought by a post, that acts had been passed at Cartago and Caly, proclaiming Bolivar; but they are entirely false. The South is tranquil. They are forming there a little separate republic, under Florez, who will not be slow in grasping for Bolivar when he can do it for himself. It is said that a convention has been assembled, and that they are fixing the bounds of their *San D'Merino*, by declaring that Pasto belongs to the little republic of the Centre.

"In this mystical, sacred, and most religious capital, only friars and serviles publish newspapers, which deserve not to be read, for their degradation and folly; therefore I send you none of them. Recruiting is continually going on, without regard to character. Many students are sent to the quarters, as a punishment for being liberal. Education flourishes! the college of St. Bartholomew is converted into barracks. There will be no study this season."

"BOGOTA, 29th Sept.—The fate of war has been favorable to the rebels; and, taking advantage of victory, they have thrown our President from his chair, placing Urdaneta in his place, until the arrival of SIMON MAGNUS! Generals Lopez and Obando, who command in the Department of the Cauca, have refused obedience to the usurpers, and are on their march for this capital, with two thousand veterans. They have already occupied Neyba and Purification, which have ever been faithful to the legitimate government. The Governors here are publishing gazettes full of falsehood, to deceive simpletons. This very day they say that news has come that Venezuela, discontented and weary of her revolution, is calling for Bolivar as her saviour! But we positively know that all this is imposture, invented to intimidate the inhabitants of Cauca and the liberals in Bogota."

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A letter before us, dated Carthagena, Oct. 30th, gives no news. In relation to Venezuela, it says—"You have better opportunities in New York than we have here, to obtain news from that quarter."

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*From the National Gazette.*

We have received, by the ship Arab, arrived at this port, a file of the London Morning Chronicle down to the 20th ult. inclusive. It is not so late as the advices from Europe which we have already published; but it contains much interesting information. At Brussels, at the date of the 15th, opinion was much divided as to the adoption of a Republic or the Prince of Orange as King. *De Potter*, the head of the Belgic Revolution, prefers a reunion with France to either; and, if that cannot be effected, will be disposed to take the Prince, with a liberal charter. Brussels, and in fact, most other parts of Belgium, were virtually without government,—all acephalous communities. Alarming rumors from Ireland produced a panic in the London Stock market, on the 20th. We publish this morning, O'Connell's first letter to the people of that country, in which he details the evils of the Union. He seems determined to continue the expedient of agitation. It may prove, on that question, much more serious than in the case of Catholic Emancipation. The orator, or Liberator, as he is called, made, in the third week of last month, a grand triumphant entry into Waterford, "attended by about ten thousand people, and an immense train of vehicles of various descriptions." He dined on the same day with nearly two hundred gentlemen, including respectable Protestants, to whom he delivered a most inflammatory speech. He styled himself a Radical Reformer, and proclaimed that the people of England were ridden by a corrupt and tyrannical oligarchy. He defied any human being to point out one single benefit which Ireland had derived from the legislation of the Parliament of England during the thirty years since the Union.

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*From the Baltimore Chronicle.*

The intelligence from France, which will be found among the foreign news, indicates that the affairs of that country are far from being in a settled state. It is probable that the efforts of Lafayette and other humane members of the Chamber of Deputies, to save the Ex-Ministers from the guillotine, will be ineffectual. Their crimes may deserve death, and, if the shedding of blood were to stop with their sacrifice, we might still hope for the permanent establishment of the liberties of the French people. But we are apprehensive that the death of the Ex-Ministers will be only the commencement of a popular proscription, which will recall to memory the scenes of the former revolution, if it do not equal it in its horrors. We have looked upon Lafayette as the only man in France competent to control the movements of the populace—his devotion to the cause of liberty—his sincere attachment to France—his humanity, and his long services—we supposed might give to him an influence capable of shaping the revolution to a happy termination. But, if it be true, that he has lost his influence with the National Guards, and that his advice is disregarded by the people, we cannot but think that the French Government "treads a volcano," and that the fair dawn of liberty is likely to be obscured by "shadows, clouds and darkness." It is difficult to restrain the movements of an infuriated populace within proper limits, but, we should suppose, that the bare recollection of the dreadful scenes of the former revolution, would be sufficient to make the people of France shrink from their renewal, and be content with what they have achieved. If the government be compelled to obey the popular clamor for the lives of the Ex-Ministers, we may reasonably anticipate the overthrow of all legal authority, and the substitution of anarchy.

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*PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE*

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Pennsylvania.* | | *District Columbia, gen.* | ½ |
| U. S. Bank & bran. | par | *Michigan, $5 & upw.* | 2 |
| Philadelphia Banks | do | *New York.* | |
| Bank of Pittsburgh | do | City Banks | 1 |
| Easton | do | Troy and Albany | 2 |
| Germantown | do | Mohawk Bk. Schen. | do |
| Erie | 1 | Newburgh | do |
| Montgomery county | par | Orange county | do |
| West Chester | do | Catskill | do |
| Farmers' Bk. Lanc. | do | Auburn | do |
| Harrisburgh | do | Geneva | do |
| Bucks county | do. | Centr. Bk. Cher. Val. | do. |
| Lancaster Bank | ½ | Chenango | 2 |
| Northampton | ½ | Utica Bk. & branches | do |
| York Bank | ½ | Ontario Bk. at Utica | do |
| Chambersburgh | 1 | do. at Canandaigua | do |
| Greensburgh | 33½ | Rochester | do |
| Brownsville | ½ | Niagara Bank | no sale |
| Gettysburgh | ½ | *Georgia.* | |
| Susquehanna Br. Co. | ½ | St. Bks. gen. $5 & up | 4 |
| Farmers' Bk. Read'g | ½ | *Maryland.* | |
| Pottsville Bank, | unc. | Baltimore City Bks. | par |
| *Ohio.* | | George's county | ½ |
| Bank of Steubenville, | 25 | Annap. & br. Easton | do |
| F. & M. B'k. of do. | ½ | Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra. | do |
| Mount Pleasant | ½ | Westminster | do |
| Western Reserve | ½ | Hagerstown | do |
| St. Clairsville | ½ | Williamsport | do |
| Bank of Chillicothe | ½ | *New Jersey.* | |
| Lancaster | ½ | St. Bk. at N. Brunsw. | 1 |
| Marietta | ½ | Trenton Bank | do |
| Columbus | ½ | New Brunswick | do |
| Canton | 2 | Mount Holly | do |
| Portsmouth, $5 and upwards, | 3 | Camden | do |
| *Indiana.* | | Cumberland | do |
| F. & M. Bk. Madison | 12½ | Newark Insurance | do |
| Br. at Lawrenceb. | 50 | State Bank at Morris | do |
| *North Carolina.* | | do. at Elizabetht'n | do |
| State bk. & branches $5 and upwards, | 5 | Sussex | do |
| *South Carolina.* | | Paterson bank | unc |
| Charleston, $5 & up. | 3 | *Connecticut.* | |
| *Delaware.* | | New Haven Bk. do. | 2 |
| Bank of Delaware | ½ | Bridgeport | do |
| Commercial Bk. Del. | ½ | Middletown bank | do |
| Farmers' Bk. of Del. | ½ | Phœnix Bk. Hartford | do |
| Branch at Newcastle | ½ | *Virginia.* | |
| do. at Wilm'gton | ½ | Richm'd & br. $5 & up | 1 |
| do. at Georget'n | ½ | Valley B'k & bran. | do |
| Wilmington & Bran. | 2 | N. W. B'k Wheeling | ½ |
| *Massachusetts.* | | *Rhode Island.* | |
| Boston Bks. $5 & up. | 2 | Providence Banks | 2 |
| Springfield | 2 | Wash'gton B'k West. | do |
| Hamsh. Bk. N Hampt. | 2 | Phœnix B'k at do. | do |
| Salem | 2 | N. E. Commer. Bank | do |
| Worcester | 2 | Oth. R. I. notes, gen | do |
| Other Massach. notes | 2 | *Vermont.* | |
| | | Burlington | 2 |
| | | *New Hampshire,* gen | ½ |

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7.

☞ Twelve arrivals and eleven departures of steam boats since the 3d instant. River five feet above low water mark, and falling very slowly.

NEW STEAM BOATS.—Five new steam boats left our port during the last week. One of these, the *Georgian*, owned at Columbus, in Georgia, we noticed some time ago. Two more, the *Abeona* and *Peruvian*, we have visited, and are much pleased with their arrangement, finish, and garniture.—In neatness and tasteful decoration, they are surpassed by no boats that we have ever seen.—One improvement, introduced by Captain Shrodes into the Peruvian, appeared to be very valuable, and well worthy to be imitated in other boats.—Between the lower ends of every two berths, and the upper ends of the two next succeeding, he has fixed a moveable, sliding partition, which, during the night, may be drawn out at right angles about two and a half feet, and then, by letting down Venetian blinds in front, every two berths have a separate state room. During the day, these partitions may be returned into their recesses, and thus give the whole extent of the cabin to the accommodation of the passengers.

The *Abeona* and *Peruvian* were both furnished with the beautiful and excellent domestic carpeting manufactured by Mr. Samuel Given, of Carlisle, as were also about ten other boats.

FAILURES OF THE MAIL.—There was a time when the words at the head of this paragraph would attract great attention; but that time has passed, and the failures now occur with surprising regularity. To the printers, these systematic and regular failures are the next best thing to regular and punctual arrivals. We will gradually and naturally learn not to depend upon the succeeding mails for materials for our papers, and be fully convinced that an *old* paper in hand is worth two *new ones* on the road.—On Saturday, the mail from the eastward was very deficient, and on Sunday there came no papers from the eastward of the Susquehanna. We have, however, since been informed, and we take much pleasure in communicating the intelligence to the epicures and *bon vivants* among our readers, that although the stage did not bring any *fresh news*, it brought an abundance of *fresh oysters*.

MR. TRENCH'S ADVERTISEMENT.—It gives us much pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Trench, in our columns to-day. We have seen him apply the Renovator to the extraction of lamp oil from a very light and delicate silk. The application was completely successful; the stain was extracted, and the gloss and beauty of the article not in the slightest degree affected.—A grease spot upon a new dress has so frequently disturbed the serenity of a beautiful girl's temper, that an article which will effectually and speedily remove such an enemy to good humor, was truly a desideratum. Mr. Trench has attained this desideratum, and he may be considered as a public benefactor—for, although he will not cause "two heads of grain to grow where one grew before," yet he will give us smiles and good humor where dark frowns might have prevailed.

Since the publication of our last paper, we have laid our hands upon the Reports of the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners for 1830, and Major Douglas' Report upon the Little Beaver and Sandy route to the Ohio Canal, from which we obtain the following results:

| | miles. |
|---|---|
| From Bolivar, on the Ohio canal, to Cleaveland, is about | 72 |
| From Cleaveland to Erie, by the lake, | 90 |
| From Erie to Pittsburgh, by Shenango route, | 167½ |
| | 329½ |
| From Bolivar to Pittsburgh, by Maj. Douglas' route, | 120 |
| Difference in favor of the route from Bolivar, by the way of the Sandy and Little Beaver, to the Pennsylvania canal at Pittsburgh, | 209½ |
| Again—From Bolivar to Cleaveland is | 72 |
| From Cleaveland to Erie, | 90 |
| From Erie to the mouth of Kiskeminetas, by French creek and the Allegheny, | 162 |
| | 324 |
| From Bolivar to Pittsburgh, by Little Beaver, | 120 |
| From Pittsburgh to the mouth of Kiskeminetas, | 29—149 |
| Difference in favor of the route from Bolivar, by the way of the Sandy and Little Beaver, to the Pennsylvania canal at the mouth of Kiskeminetas, | 175 |
| Thirdly—From Akron to Cleaveland, | 40 |
| From Cleaveland, by way of Erie and the Shenango route, to Pittsburgh, | 257½—297½ |
| From Akron, on the Ohio canal at the Portage Summit, by the way of the Mahoning and Big Beaver, to Pittsburgh," the distance is about | 150 |
| Difference in favor of the Mahoning route from Akron to Pittsburgh, | 147½ |
| Fourthly—From Akron to Erie, by the way of Cleaveland, is | 130 |
| From Erie to the Pennsylvania canal, at the mouth of Kiskeminetas, by French creek and the Allegheny, | 162—292 |
| From Akron to Pittsburgh, by the Mahoning, | 150 |
| From Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, | 29—179 |
| Difference in favor of the route by the Mahoning to the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, | 103 |

"We have not the surveys of this route, but we believe that we are not more than two or three miles wrong, and that we overrate the distance.

Upon these statements we will make no remarks, but will remind the reader that, by taking the direct route from Bolivar to Pittsburgh or the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, the owners of goods will not only save the distances mentioned, but they will also avoid the risk of detention by ice at Cleaveland, and the dangers of a lake navigation from Cleaveland to Erie. With these facts before our eyes, surely it is not strange that we should wish to have an *intercepting* line from the Pennsylvania canal to Bolivar or Akron.

*For the Gazette.*

MR. CRAIG,—Will you be good enough to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh how it happens that the Western University of Pennsylvania is used for a carpenter's shop?—That splendid edifice, that every person is desirous to see completed, is now used for a shop to prepare materials for the erection of other buildings. Is it the intention of the trustees, that the mere shell should stand, a monument of taste and want of energy?—Are funds wanted to complete the building?—Perhaps the trustees, in their wisdom, are waiting until a gust of wind shall blow down the old academy, and bury professors, students and all in its ruins. If that be the intention, it would be well enough to inform the public, that those no ways connected with the institution might be on their guard, and keep out of the way.

Have the funds granted by the legislature all been expended?—If not, why has not the building long since been ready for the reception of students?

C.

## CROSS-CUT CANAL.

We invite the attention of our readers to an article in this week's paper, copied from the "Pittsburgh Gazette," on the subject of the Cross Canal.

We are pleased to see an effort made to arouse the people of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to a sense of what we have long conceived to be their true interest. The facts set forth in the article alluded to, relative to the advantages to be derived from the construction of a Cross Canal, are incontrovertible. The distance, from any point on the Ohio Canal south of the Portage Summit, is greater to New York than to Philadelphia. If in connection with this, we consider the hazards of a Lake navigation, and the fact, that a Canal on the Pennsylvania route could be navigated several weeks earlier in the Spring and later in the Fall, than the New York Canal, no doubt can exist, but that the Philadelphia market would present inducements to the citizens of Ohio far superior to that of New York. It is a fact worthy of consideration, that a great proportion of the individuals who are engaged in mercantile business in the interior towns of this State—indeed some who reside in this county, purchase their goods in Philadelphia at this time, in preference to New York—and to avoid an expensive land transportation, forward them to New York, thence by the Erie Canal and the Lake to Cleaveland, and other towns on the southern shore of Lake Erie. Let a direct water communication be opened from the Ohio Canal to Philadelphia, and it requires no spirit of prophecy to foresee that a vast share of the business would be transferred to that channel, which now passes through the New York Canal.—*Ravenna Courier.*

*Indian Character.*—The town of Alexandria, parish of Rapides, Louisiana, was lately visited by the Camanchis, and various other tribes of Indians, who, during their stay, exhibited themselves to the citizens in one of the ball plays peculiar to the aborigines of the southern section of the country. On the night after the play, the parties indulged in a general drunken frolic. A quarrel happened, in which one of the Indians was slain by another in the streets, and the perpetrator immediately surrendered himself to the relatives of the victim. The laws of these tribes, it appears, were the same that prevail generally among Indians in the regulation of punishment for murder, which places the fate of the criminal at the disposal of the nearest connexion of the deceased. Strong as is the love of life, an attempt to escape from the penalty so adjudged, it is well known, is rarely heard of, though opportunity is not wanting, as the prisoner is seldom vigilantly watched. It is hard to conceive that a high sense of honor alone actuates these children of the forest in their devotion to the principles of natural justice; and it is probable that this motive is strengthened by horror of the fate that otherwise awaits the criminal, in the outcast and solitary life an escape would condemn him to lead.

The offending Indian in question was taken into custody, and on the following day, he exhibited himself in various parts of the town, and conversed composedly respecting his execution, and with appearance of the utmost indifference to his fate.—He was taken to the place fixed upon for the scene of slaughter, on the same day, at about ten o'clock in the morning, and a large body of the citizens of Alexandria were present. Efforts were made by many respectable persons to release the victim from the vengeance preparing for him, but without avail. The prisoner discovered no wish to avoid the impending stroke, and the brother of the deceased shut his ear against every persuasion.

The death was to be inflicted by shooting; but after many endeavors, no gun could be procured, and the victim impatient of delay, threatened if he was not immediately punished to leave the ground. Upon this the brother advanced upon him with a spade, prostrated him, and split his skull at a blow.—*Mobile Pat.*

The news by the Minerva shows how difficult it is in time of great political excitement and revolution to satisfy the desires of different portions of the community. The Paris mob appear to be determined that the former ministers, let the legislative assemblies enact what laws they may, shall not escape with their lives. For the purpose of accomplishing their object, they are obviously endeavoring to overawe the government, and force them by dint of the fear of popular resentment, at all hazards to condemn and execute the ministers.—The King is represented as having acted with firmness and resolution, being determined to support the rights and dignity of his crown against all external threats and tumult and violence. This is the only safe and proper course for him to pursue. The moment the government or courts of justice are alarmed, and yield to threats from without, the government will be shaken to its foundation, and the way will be prepared for the excesses and atrocities of the former revolution. The only way to avoid confusion and anarchy, is to maintain the power of the different branches of the government, the independence of the tribunals of justice, and the regular execution of the laws.—The National Guards, if faithful to the government, have the power of preserving the public peace, by the suppression of all riotous proceedings among the populace, and bringing to punishment all who are guilty of violating the laws, or endangering the security of individuals. It would be a lamentable commentary upon the human character, if, after such a favorable commencement under the new system of government, the internal affairs of France should be thrown into disorder and tumult, and a repetition of the former scenes of bloodshed and misery should be re-enacted.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Samuel D. Ingham wrote a slanderous pamphlet against Mr. Adams, and Gen. Jackson made him Secretary of the Treasury. Isaac Hill made an infamous attack on Mrs. Adams' character, and Gen. Jackson appointed him 2d Comptroller. M. M. Noah published a scurrilous advertisement stating that Mr. Adams had run away from the seat of government, and offering a reward of $3000 for his apprehension; and Gen. Jackson appointed said M. M. Noah Surveyor of the port of New York.—J. B. Gardiner, of Ohio, fabricated an infamous tale, setting forth that Gen. Jackson's mother was a mulatto, and attributed its fabrication to the Anti-Jackson party, and Gen. Jackson made Gardiner a Receiver of Public Money, at Tiffin, Ohio. A. Kendal turned recreant and slandered Henry Clay, and Gen. Jackson made a fourth Auditor of Amos.—John H. Eaton wrote the Life of Andrew Jackson, and Andrew Jackson appointed John H. Eaton Secretary of War. Henry Lee acted as amanuensis and wrote speeches for Gen. Jackson on his visit to New Orleans, and Gen. Jackson made Henry Lee Consul General among the Barbary Powers.

Truly the most infallible passports to power, are abuse of Andrew Jackson's political rivals and devotion to Andrew Jackson's fortunes.

If there were no other objections to Andrew Jackson's conduct as President, than the appointment of the individuals just named, upon the grounds which influenced their advancement—that, of itself, should be sufficient—should be insuperable—and ought to carry conviction to the bosom of every intelligent man in the country.—*Hagerstown Torch Light.*

*Pauper and Criminal Statistics.*—It appears from an official report, published in the New York Gazette, that there are 2,049 persons in the city almshouse. Of these, 1,158, are natives, and 891 *foreigners*. In the penitentiary, 530 persons—natives, 300, *foreigners*, 230. The total number of children at nurse in the alms-house, is 199.

[Behold, what a tax is paid because of the misery or crimes of *foreigners!* England exports her *paupers* to our shores, and her villains seek an asylum here. All our penitentiaries, as well as almshouses, have a triple proportion of newly-arrived Europeans.]—*Niles.*

## SKETCHES IN HOLLAND.

HAARLEM, June 14.—There is no external appearance of a University either here, or at Leyden. The Students are distributed about the city, at different boarding houses, and are assembled only to hear Lectures, &c. As these are delivered in a single building, and that, of no great magnitude, and as the Students wear no distinguishing costume, one might pass a month here, without knowing that a University existed in the place. The same may be said of Leyden.

Haarlem contains the most powerful Electrical Machine in the world. It is deposited at the Academy of Sciences. To gain access to the Museum of this Society, and glance at this famous instrument, I addressed a note to M. Van Marum, the Director, stating the circumstances and my wishes. It was duly honored, and a card of admission forthwith sent me. I amused myself very agreeably for an hour, inspecting the Grand Electrical Machine, and a great variety of Mechanical models, and Philosophical instruments. There is also an extensive Library, and a brilliant Cabinet of Minerals, fossils and shells. Indeed the Hollanders seem to be passionately fond of these Sciences, and botany. I have seen several cabinets of these several branches, and have invariably been delighted with the taste and beauty with which they are arranged. In front of the great Church is a statue of COSTER, the inventor of types in 1450. It is a full length, holding in his hand a type of the letter A. This invention is apt to be confounded with the invention of printing. The celebrated John Faust invented printing in the year 1444. His was a kind of Stereotype, for the printing of hand bills and the like. All the characters were engraved on a plate of wood, a kind of stamp, and were inseparable. This was the first rude origin of an Art that has wrought such a wonderful revolution in the moral world, and stamped a new character upon civilised man. The fact of his being considered by the populace, as a Wizard, and of their insisting that he should be instantly burned at the stake for multiplying copies so rapidly, seems extremely ludicrous, at this late day, however serious it might have been to him at that time. But when we consider the consequences that have since resulted from his invention, he appears indeed a mighty magician.—He invented an art, which, like the imaginary fulcrum of Archimedes, has in fact agitated the world.

It was Coster, however, who improved upon his plan by the invention of types, as in use at the present day. He applied the art to the printing of books, and the first one ever printed is said to be preserved as a rare curiosity, in the Town House of Haarlem. Opposite to the statue of Coster, is the house in which he lived. It is a small antique edifice, and has a latin inscription over the door, importing the age, &c. of Coster, and the time of his invention of types.

In the tower of the large church, is a fine set of bells, which strike every quarter of an hour and every half hour play a tune. The arrangement of these bells is very peculiar. Every large city has one, or more sets of them.—They are called Carillons, and the Dutch are very fond of their music. There are from fifty to one hundred bells of various sizes and tones, in each set, and they are so arranged, as to play tunes by machinery, on the same principle, as musical watches, boxes, and the like. There is also attached to each Carillon, a set of keys, and pedals to be played upon at any time with the hands and feet like an organ. At every half hour a tune is performed by the operation of clock work within. It is a curious kind of music, and as a distinguishing feature of a Dutch city, is worthy of note. Haarlem contains some 30,000 inhabitants. Its principal business is bleaching linen, threads, and all kinds of fabrics.—*Boston Centinel.*

The latest Scotch papers contain many interesting particulars respecting the disasters that assailed the whalers in Davis' Straits in the course of the past season. Of ninety-one ships, eighteen were lost, and many others much injured; while the number of fish taken would scarcely make four cargoes. The Aberdeen Journal says:—It appears that the ships had proceeded from the S. W. ice (where the fishing had been bad,) along the east side of Baffin's bay, to cross the straits in the parallel of Melville bay, which has been their usual practice since the year 1819, when Captains Ross and Parry led the way; and it has generally happened that the ships which were fortunate enough to get first through the barrier, found plenty of whales, and got well fished. This season, however, from the prevalence of S. W. winds, the ships got beset in the ice, between the latitude of 73 and 75, where they remained from the 16th of June to the 10th of September, and during this interval, the scenes of damage and destruction which took place, baffle all description.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman who acted as surgeon on board of one of the whalers:—"The remembrance of every other transaction is lost, when I begin to think of the awful scenes and most disastrous events which have lately occurred. On Friday forenoon the sky was clear, but about two P. M. it became suddenly overcast, and blew a strong gale from the SSW. accompanied by thick sleet and snow.—This awakened our worst apprehensions, and indeed it was not long before they were realized.—At nearly four o'clock, our dock—sawed with extreme labor, and upon which all our hopes centered—gave way. This was the general signal for getting our traps on the ice. After each had got what belonged to himself in safety on the ice, provisions was then hoisted up; for, in the first instance, nothing but self-interest was attended to. The pressure of the ice seemed to be going regularly along, it now passed on to several vessels to the eastward of us about 300 yards in that direction lay the Resolution of Peterhead, the Laurel of Hull, and the Letitia of Aberdeen, in one dock; the latter vessel, unable to withstand the tremendous pressure of the ice, was soon on her beam ends, and in a short time after her masts went by the board, and she became a total wreck. The Princess of Wales of Aberdeen was next crushed to pieces; and the ice continuing to press the whole of the night, but in a more gradual manner, many of the vessels were on their beam ends but again righted; several were crushed many feet above the ice a-stern, and others a-head.—We were lying in dock, yet often did we hear our vessel crack, and at one time having heard a crash, though we were ignorant which of the vessels it was, we simultaneously rushed on the ice; a hollow on our starboard bow, produced by the pressure of the two vessels was the cause of this. All Saturday the gale continued, but though ice seemed to be brought up out of sixteen vessels lying within a short distance of each other, all were more or less damaged except the Cambrian, of Hull, and a Dutch vessel. On Wednesday, the 30th of June, a melancholy accident occurred at one of the wrecks, while endeavoring to get out a cable. A man belonging to the Triad, of Kirkaldy, had one of his feet torn off above his ankle. The leg was afterwards amputated below the knee. This forenoon the Resolution was set on fire, and burnt to the water's edge. The master of one of the last vessels, in a letter dated Exeter Bay, 15th of September, writes as follows:—On the 2d July, our vessel, along with four others, was caught by the ice, which came with such overwhelming force against her, that it fairly lifted her out of the water on the surface of the ice, as if to give us the last look of her before she parted. She made a most majestic appearance, standing upright as if she had been docked. It was not before the water had reached the cabin sole that I abandoned her, to take my seat on my chest that was standing on the ice, there to witness the last struggles of our gallant bark. I am unable to depict the magnificent scene that presented itself to my view, but it was one which would have suited either poet or painter. The first symptoms of destruction appeared among the half-deck planks; the standing rigging and stays became slackened, and nothing was heard but the crashing of the hull as she went to pieces. Her masts in the mean time slowly bent towards each other, as if to make their final adieu; and when they came in collision, they seemed to say; "and must we part?" They then fell with a tremendous crash, and the hull was buried forever beneath a floe of ice six feet in thickness."

## VARIOUS MATTERS.

Population of Beaver county in 1830, 24,246
do. do. do. in 1820, 15,349

Increase in ten years, (about 58 per ct.) 8,906

*The Canal.*—The canal between this place and Pittsburgh continues in good order, and business on it has quite an enlivening appearance. The toll received by the Collector at this port, in all last month, amounted to *upwards of* $1100. There are two other Collectors between this and Pittsburgh, both of whom perhaps collected an equal sum.

Several boats have ascended the canal to within four or five miles of Johnstown since our last, and returned laden with pig metal from Col. Mathiot's works, in Ligonier valley. We understand the water is to be let in the canal at Johnstown to-morrow.—*Blairsville Record, December 2.*

We learn, from unquestionable authority, that the tolls of the New York canals, this year, will exceed those of 1829, by $160,000 to $180,000. This fact, though important in itself, is still more so as showing a material increase in the amount of our internal trade.—*Nat. Gazette.*

A son of Hibernia, domiciled in Broad street, who was lecturing his rib upon her extravagance in dress, was heard to say, by way of climax, "By St. Patrick, when I married you, you hadn't a rag to your back, and now you're covered with them."

*Law.*—Horne Took used to say, that law, in his opinion, ought not to be a luxury for the rich, but a remedy to the poor. When told that the course of justice was open to all, he replied, so is the London Tavern, to such as can pay their entertainment.

*The reasons why Pennsylvania was settled.*

Penn refused to pull his hat off
Before the King, and therefore sat off
Another country to light pat on,
Where he might worship with his hat on.

The Cleaveland Herald of December 24 says, "The steam boats have ceased running, and the schooners are lying up. Business of every description has been very brisk in our village the past season. Immense quantities of produce have come from the interior.

We are told over 1000 barrels of pork have been packed and forwarded to New York from this village since the first of November.

As more of the canal will be opened for navigation in the spring, business will be much increased next season."

*Heavy Toll.*—The boat Hunter, N. M. Green, master, belonging to the Ohio, Troy and Erie line, left this place for Newark, on the 19th ultimo, with a cargo of merchandise, the toll on which amounted to $164 46½ cents.

*Singular Fact.*—There are now residing on Crane Island, in the St. Lawrence, two families in the same house; of which the father of one is brother to the mother of the other. Each family has *five* children—in one *all* are sons, and *all deaf and dumb;* in the other, *all* are daughters, and *all deaf and dumb;* making *ten* persons in one house, all deaf and dumb; all cousins, and all the persons who are thus related.—*Conn. Mir.*

We understand the Louisville and Portland canal is nearly completed. Six or eight days hence, should the weather continue dry, the water will be let in, and we shall be able to announce to the public the completion of the important work.—*Louisville Public Advertiser.*

A facetious person by the name of *New*, had his first child christened *Something*, as this was *Something New*. When his second child was born, it was christened *Nothing*, as this was *Nothing New*.

The New York Dandies wear shirt collars and ruffles made of paper. The ruffles are plaited with irons made for the purpose and look as well as cambric ones. They are worn but one day; and are bought for half a cent a piece.

A highwayman and a chimneysweep were to be hanged at the same time; when they came to the place of execution, the highwayman pushed poor Sooterkin out of the way, and bid him keep his distance. Sooterkin, with proper spirit, replied, "d——n me if I do; I has as *good a right* to be here as you."

Cobbett says "In France they have *national* guards and *national* songs, and *national* colors, &c. but in England every thing is, 'his most gracious majesty's.' We have nothing national, but the—*national debt!*"

BOSTON, Nov. 16—The brig Danube cleared today for Valparaiso and a market, has as part of her cargo 579 packages domestic cottons, containing 411,239 yards—390 casks Am. manufactured nails, 15 cases domestic striped drills. These three articles of her cargo amount to $37,358, being more than one half the value of her whole cargo.

*Diseased Sheep.*—The quantity of sheep affected with the rot in the west of England is unparalleled. In Scotland, too, the disease has become very prevalent. Formerly the mutton from the Highlands was probably the best in the world; all that is fed on the cultivated lands are now diseased.—*London paper.*

Their Majesties maintain the same domestic arrangements as existed when they were Duke and Duchess of Clarence. The king rises frequently at six or seven o'clock, and writes for two or three hours answers to the communications which arrived on the preceding day. After breakfast the accounts are submitted to the Queen and one of the King's daughters; and the bill of fare for the day is presented to his Majesty, who orders a certain number of dishes, and gives instructions for the invitation of persons whom he wishes to receive at dinner, and who had not been previously invited. Almost every article is contracted for at fixed prices, and no extravagance is allowed.—*Lond. Court Journal.*

Sixteen members of Congress, from New York, voted for the Indian bill, ten of whom have been left out at the late election.

Some idea of the change in the temperature of seasons, which has taken place in this quarter since 1745, may be formed from the fact, that on the first of November of that year, boys were skating on the river Schuylkill, and the Delaware was frozen over at Burlington in one night.—*Philad. Inq.*

*Matrimonial Success.*—St. Jerome relates that when he was at Rome, he saw a man that had not arrived to advanced age, who had yet survived 20 wives, whom he had married in uninterrupted succession. He afterwards married an elder woman, who had buried 19 husbands, and at her death he attended her funeral with his head crowned with a chaplet, and marching in the stately pace of triumph.

French-creek has been swollen to a very favorable stage, by late rains, for descending navigation. A vast number of boats have passed down freighted with pot and pearl ash, whiskey, &c. Freight has been shipped from this place to Pittsburgh at 12½ cents per hundred.—*Meadville Messenger.*

*Law and Justice.*—It has been decided in New York, that a person receiving a newspaper is in all cases liable for the payment, unless he can prove that he ordered it to be discontinued.

It is estimated that the fuel used at New York, for house use and steam boats, costs $2,400,000 annually.

The 'Terrible' man of war was built in Execution Dock—the Captain's name was Death, and the first and second Lieutenants, Blood and Fury.

Married, in Manchester, by Dr. William Cooley, Mr. *John Spark*, to Miss *Clara Green*.

The doctor found the night too dark
For Hymen's torch to light the scene;
He trimm'd the wick, but saved a SPARK
To light the path of CLARA GREEN.

In New York, *William Weaver*, of Lynchburgh, Va. to Mrs. *Eliza Woodman*.

To WOODMAN'S hut, a WEAVER strayed,
Looking around for work to do:
She loved his face, and liked his trade,
And soon became a WEAVER too.

A youth between 14 and 15 years of age has appeared at Chester, in this State, as a methodist *preacher*. He harangues extemporaneously,—according to a Chester paper, "with force, method, and variety and aptness of illustration." Nevertheless, he should be sent back to school. Mere boyhood may be tolerated on the stage,—not in the pulpit.—*National Gazette.*

*Anti-Masonic Candidate for the Presidency.*—The statement in the New York Courier, that John Quincy Adams is to be nominated, as a candidate for the Presidency, by the National Anti-Masonic Convention, to be held at Baltimore in October next, accords with some information which we recently received on the same subject. It is in contemplation, as we learn, to nominate, at the Convention referred to, Mr. Adams, if he will consent, and if not, either Mr. M'Lean or Mr. Webster, should either of them consent. If the State of New York should give her forty votes for the Anti-Masonic candidate, (and the Anti-Masons are confident that she will,) Jackson cannot have a majority of the electoral votes. The election then devolving on Congress, may result in the choice of Mr. Clay, or of the Anti-Masonic Candidate.—*Boston Palladium.*

*Advantages derived from Printing.—Books.*—Before the invention of printing and the manufacture of paper, books were so scarce, and bore a price so extravagant as to be beyond the means of any but the most wealthy and opulent. Few private individuals could command resources to become proprietors of a single work, and the most extensive libraries of well endowed institutions were limited to a few hundred volumes. Now, they have become so cheap that few are destitute of some of these treasures of knowledge, and our public associations possess thousands. Formerly, the art of reading was confined to a few monks; now this source of instruction is enjoyed by all classes and extended to almost every individual.

Some curious facts are preserved in history relative to the scarcity and value of books during the dark ages. A Bishop in the thirteenth century having occasion to consult a large bible, before he could obtain a loan from a monastery, was compelled to execute a bond, drawn up with due formality, for the safe return. The bequest of a book to a religious house was thought a present of so high a value and an act of such merit, as to obliterate all sins, and entitle the donor to happiness of salvation.

A convent threatened annually to pronounce the sentence of damnation on any wretch who should dare to purloin or deface a translation of an old Greek author. In the fifteenth century, the Countess of Anjou is recorded to have given two hundred sheep, five quarters of wheat, as much rye and other grain, and a great quantity of furs, in exchange for a copy of some Homilies. Even Kings could not then be safely trusted with articles of such extravagant price. Louis IX of France in 1471 borrowed the works of an Arabian physician, and was obliged not only to deposite his jewels as pledges, but to find a nobleman to join as surety with him in a bond, conditioned for their restoration, under an enormous forfeiture.

At a village near Cambridge, (Eng.) a lady who keeps the post office is likewise a midwife in very great practice. A Cantab wrote, with a diamond, on the front pane of the glass, 'Ladies and letters safely delivered.'

*Pittsburgh Mechanics' Institute.*

MR. R. PETER will commence a course of Lectures on Chemistry, at the Lecture Room, corner of Market and Front streets, on Thursday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

December 7, 1830.

A CAUTION.—Whereas a Lecture on Infidelity was held at the Columbus Coffee House on Sunday evening last, the purport of which I was entirely unconscious of, this, therefore, is to give notice that such hereafter will not be permitted. A. BONVILLE.

☞ The papers of this city will readily perceive the utility of copying the above. A. B.

December 7, 1830.

FINNS COMIC ANNUAL.—Just published and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets, the "*American Comic Annual for* 1831: edited by *Henry J. Finn*, and illustrated by D. C. Johnston."

Also for sale as above, The Gem, Winter's Wreath, Christmas Box, Friendship's Offering, Forget Me Not, Atlantic Souvenir, Token, Pearl, and Youth's Keepsake. Dec. 7, 1830—3

*LONDON BOTANIC*
OR
VEGETABLE OIL SOAP;
AND ALSO THE
IMPERIAL RENOVATER,
Or the General Restoratives of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothing, of every description, color or quality,
WITHOUT THE LEAST INJURY TO EITHER!

THE above compositions, so justly celebrated in Europe, and also in the principal cities and towns in the United States; the former, the *Vegetable Oil*, for its superior quality in extracting oil, or grease of any kind, also paint, tar, &c. from Gentleman's Clothing, and woollen cloth and carpeting of every description; restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to their quality or color. And is eminently useful to sea faring men and travelers, possessing the singular quality of washing in spring or sea water, as well as any other soap can do in rain water; and will be found a sovereign remedy for scorbutic and other eruptions of the face and skin.

And the latter the *Imperial Preventative*, for its extraordinary qualities in extricating spots or stains caused by grease, oil, or soil of any kind, from Silks, Sattins, Merinos, Canton Crapes, Bombazines, and Ladies' Dresses of every description; restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either *Gloss, Color, or Quality* let the same be whatever it may, and in most cases, in a very few minutes too, without the aid of any kind of liquid, heated irons, or any thing else, and may be left upon silks of the most delicate colors, for whole months together, with the greatest safety; and is now most respectfully offered at wholesale or retail for a few days only, at N. Griffith's Hotel.

It is requested that any Lady or Gentleman, who entertains any doubt of the superior excellence of the above named composition, will bring any of their garments stained as above described for trial, and the same will be removed in their presence; and the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses, on account of such stains, to the dyer's, may be in such cases dispensed with. It may be had at all times by wholesale at the subscriber's.

☞ A very liberal allowance will be made to one person, in each town, who may purchase to sell again. J. TRENCH.

*Inventor and Manufacturer.*

*No. 245 Greenwich street N. York, Dec. 7, 1830.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Smith, Gemmel, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against, as well as those indebted to said firm, will call on Messrs. Smith and Patterson, of Bolivar, who are duly authorised to settle the same.

A. H. SMITH, GEMMEL, & Co.

December 7.—3t

GLUE MANUFACTORY

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the manufacturer, will always have on hand a large quantity of GLUE, of a very superior quality, manufactured on Herr's Island, near Pittsburgh. It is fully equal to Swiss Glue, and will be sold lower than it can be procured from the eastward. Merchants, Druggists, &c. will be supplied with any quantity, on advantageous terms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,

*Corner of Sixth and Wood Streets*

Pittsburgh, November 23—wtf

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER-MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23—wtf

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

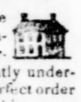
December 7, 1830.—1y

YORK HAVEN.

THIS valuable property having lately changed owners, the present proprietors are now making such improvements as to bring it into actual and profitable operation, and such as will offer great inducements to enterprising and industrious persons to settle there.

To strangers it may be necessary to state that York Haven is situated in York county, Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, at the Conewago Falls. It is sixty miles from Baltimore, and eighty-six from Philadelphia, to both of which cities a communication by railroads is now making; in addition to which the daily mail between Baltimore and Harrisburgh passes through the place.

The proprietors are now prepared to lease or sell Lots and Rights for Mills or Manufactories of any kind. There is, perhaps, no situation in the state superior to this for the establishment of any description of manufactories—for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Rolling and Slitting Mills, Nail Factories, Fulling Mills, Carding Machines, Bark Mills, &c. The raw material for all these establishments is raised in abundance on the Susquehanna and its branches, and can be transported to York Haven at a trifling cost, by means of the river or the great Pennsylvania canal, which passes down on the opposite side. To persons disposed to erect establishments requiring water power, (which is furnished in abundance, at all seasons of the year, by means of a very capacious canal with locks, about a mile long, and belonging to the establishment,) the proprietors would lease or sell Lots and Rights upon moderate terms. Also, Lots for Dwellings, Warehouses, &c.



They will also rent, for one or more years, a GRIST MILL, capable of turning out one hundred and seventy-five barrels of flour a day. This mill has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is now in perfect order for merchant work, having all the machinery requisite for that purpose. It is also calculated for country work, at which an extensive business may be done, as the mill is situated in a thickly settled part of the country, and not liable to be disturbed by ice in the winter season.

ALSO FOR RENT, a large and commodious Three Story Stone TAVERN HOUSE, containing twenty-five apartments; to which is attached a FERRY across the Susquehanna, with the necessary flats, skiffs, &c.

A turnpike road is about to be made from the Harrisburgh Bridge to York Haven, and will probably be completed the ensuing season, which will open a free communication with the fertile valleys of Cumberland and Franklin counties, from whence large supplies of grain and other productions may be calculated upon, for carrying on business at this place; which, with the Codorus Navigation, now in progress, from York to the River, in addition to the facilities afforded by the River, the Canal and the Railroads, will offer inducements to men of capital and enterprise, not surpassed by any other situation in the United States.

Mechanics and others disposed to improve Lots, will be enabled to get them upon the most favorable terms. Application to be made to

GEORGE WINCHESTER, Esq.
*Baltimore*, or to
CHARLES M. POOP, *Agent.*

York Haven, December 7, 1830.—4t.

*MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 23, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $20,000 is | $20,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 1 | | 1,505 | 1,505 |
| 5 | | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 5 | | 500 | 2,500 |
| 5 | | 400 | 2,000 |
| 10 | | 300 | 3,000 |
| 20 | | 200 | 4,000 |
| 35 | | 100 | 3,500 |
| 51 | | 50 | 2,550 |
| 51 | | 40 | 2,040 |
| 51 | | 30 | 1,530 |
| 102 | | 25 | 2,550 |
| 102 | | 20 | 2,040 |
| 1479 | | 10 | 14,790 |
| 11475 | | 5 | 57,375 |
| | | | $136,880 |

13395 prizes
29825 blanks——34220 Tickets.

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

December 7, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 23, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $20,000 is | $20,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 1 | | 1,505 | 1,505 |
| 5 | | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 5 | | 500 | 2,500 |
| 5 | | 400 | 2,000 |
| 10 | | 300 | 3,000 |
| 20 | | 200 | 4,000 |
| 35 | | 100 | 3,500 |
| 51 | | 50 | 2,550 |
| 51 | | 40 | 2,040 |
| 51 | | 30 | 1,530 |
| 102 | | 25 | 2,550 |
| 102 | | 20 | 2,040 |
| 1479 | | 10 | 14,790 |
| 11475 | | 5 | 57,375 |
| | | | $136,880 |

13395 prizes
29825 blanks——34220 tickets.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
*At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*

Where was paid, in

## GEORGE A. COOK,

*Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,*

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale. Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

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## T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—Pittsburgh, Nov. 19—3mo.

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## WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market May 4, 1830.—tf

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## REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond. Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

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DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

*To Dr. Hitchcock.*—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

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## VENANGO FURNACE,

FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property, which is worthy the attention of Capitalists, is situated about thirteen miles south of Franklin, Venango county, on the waters of Scrubgrass creek. The works, which are now in complete order, have been built between 4 and 5 years, during which time they have been in successful operation, without any impediment from the severest of last winter's weather. At all seasons of the year there is an abundant supply of water for the furnace brought to it in pipes, as also for a saw mill recently built on the premises, and would be sufficient for ordinary milling or manufacturing purposes. The buildings immediately attached to the furnace, are large and convenient, the coal house being of sufficient size to contain ten weeks' stock.

The chief MANSION HOUSE, overlooking all the works, is spacious and very convenient. The other buildings, consisting of a boarding house, store house, and 13 houses for workmen, are each of the necessary size and well built; besides these there are several cabins, stables and a blacksmith shop. The land, of which there is between ELEVEN AND TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, immediately surrounding the works, abounds more or less with hard ore, and another tract of 400 acres four miles distant contains an extensive bank of bog ore. All of this land is well studded with pine and hemlock, and partially with the other kinds of timber common to this section of country.

VENANGO FURNACE is situated in Scrubgrass township, the wealthiest and most flourishing one in the county, affording to the works abundance of produce at the lowest possible prices. The Allegheny river, within two miles of the works, affords, at all ordinary stages of the water, a safe and cheap mode of carrying the product of the furnace to the Pittsburgh market.

In consequence of the decease of two of the partners, this property, with a large assortment of patterns, and stock on hand, is now offered for sale on advantageous terms.—Persons desirous of purchasing will doubtless view the premises, where all necessary information can be obtained from JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. the surviving partner on the premises, or by application to M. G. LEDLIE, of Pittsburgh, or DAVID DERICKSON, Esq. Meadville, by letter or otherwise. Oct. 29.—w3m.

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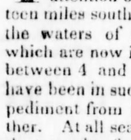
In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegh'y county, of April Term, 1829, No. 28.

*Matilda M'Donald*, by her next friend, *John Wilson*, vs. *James M'Donald.* — Subpœna for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.* Returned N. E. I. on oath.

*Wm. Caven, Sheriff.*



July 4, 1829.—Alias subpœna issued, returnable to August Term, 1829.—Returned on oath, N. E. I.

A true extract from the record.

*Attest*, WM. M'CANDLESS, Pro.

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IN pursuance of the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania concerning divorces, you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the third Monday of January next, 1831; then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.

To JAMES M'DONALD, the above named defendant.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1830—4t

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FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829.—tf. *Executors.*

---

## AUCTION GOODS.

**M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,**

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

**DRY GOODS,**

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

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**JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,**

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

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ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.

## AUCTIONEERS,

*Commission and Forwarding Merchants,*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830—1y.

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OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES, *Pittsburgh, Nov.* 11, 1830.

THE Discount Days at this Office, from the 6th of December next, will be Tuesday and Friday. Notes must be offered on Monday and Thursday. Nov. 16—tf.

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NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM MITCHELL, (tailor,) late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, will call at the office of C. Darragh, No. 49 Fourth street, and make immediate payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated. SAMUEL MITCHELL,

C. DARRAGH.

November 26—4t Administrators.

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*MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.*

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 21, for 1830:

48, 23, 45, 46, 24, 15, 12, 39, 18, 3.

Nos. 24, 45, 46, a Prize of 2000 Dollars, in a whole ticket, *was sent to Clarke & Cook, of Wheeling, Va.*

Nos. 3, 12, 18, a Prize of $1000,

Nos. 3, 12, 24, a Prize of $1000,

Were sold, in shares, to citizens of this place and correspondents abroad, by

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates and M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. November 26, 1830.

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*MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.*

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $30,000 | is | $30,000 |
| 1 | 15,000 | | 15,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| 1 | 4,010 | | 4,010 |
| 10 | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 10 | 600 | | 6,000 |
| 10 | 500 | | 5,000 |
| 10 | 400 | | 4,000 |
| 10 | 300 | | 3,000 |
| 29 | 200 | | 5,800 |
| 51 | 100 | | 5,100 |
| 51 | 90 | | 4,590 |
| 51 | 80 | | 4,080 |
| 51 | 70 | | 3,570 |
| 102 | 60 | | 6,120 |
| 102 | 50 | | 5,100 |
| 102 | 40 | | 4,080 |
| 204 | 30 | | 6,120 |
| 1122 | 20 | | 22,440 |
| 11475 | 10 | | 114,750 |
| 13395 prizes | | | $273,760 |
| 20825 blanks | —34220 Tickets. | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tickets | $10 00 | Halves | $5 00 |
| Quarters | $2 50 | Eighths | 1 25 |

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

☞Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

☞Orders received in this Class until December 6.

☞Class No. 23 will be drawn on the 18th of December. Tickets $5. Capital Prize $20,000. November 23, 1830.

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## UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $30,000 | is | $30,000 |
| 1 | 15,000 | | 15,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| 1 | 4,010 | | 4,010 |
| 10 | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 10 | 600 | | 6,000 |
| 10 | 500 | | 5,000 |
| 10 | 400 | | 4,000 |
| 10 | 300 | | 3,000 |
| 29 | 200 | | 5,800 |
| 51 | 100 | | 5,100 |
| 51 | 90 | | 4,590 |
| 51 | 80 | | 4,080 |
| 51 | 70 | | 3,570 |
| 102 | 60 | | 6,120 |
| 102 | 50 | | 5,100 |
| 102 | 40 | | 4,080 |
| 204 | 30 | | 6,120 |
| 1122 | 20 | | 22,440 |
| 11475 | 10 | | 114,750 |
| 13395 prizes | | | $273,760 |
| 20825 blanks | —34220 tickets. | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | $10 00 | Halves | $5 00 |
| Quarters | 2 50 | Eighths | 1 25 |

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

*At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

November 23, 1830.

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To Baltimore and Philadelphia

*TRAVELLERS.*

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

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TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

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☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*☜

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

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## BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;

Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain; do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.

Misses' and Children's, of every description;

Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;

French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830.—tf.

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## SPLENDID ENGLISH SOUVENIRS!

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have just received the following English Souvenirs:—

*The Winter's Wreath*, embellished with 13 superb engravings.

*Ackermann's Forget Me Not*, with 15 elegant engravings.

*Juvenile Forget Me Not*, with 11 engravings.

Also for sale as above, The Atlantic Souvenir, The Token, The Pearl, and the Memento.

November 23—tf.

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## EXCHANGE!

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street. November 19, 1830.

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## MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)

Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)

Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)

Hat Linings, do. do.

Bookbinders, do. do.

Trunkmakers, do. do.

Saddlers, do. do.

Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley. Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

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## LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

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## C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank. March 16—tf

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## RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

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**JOHN JULIUS**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a sett of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

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## THOMPSON & MILLER,

*Wholesale Druggists,*

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

## DRUGS,

## DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

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**THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.**

*Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

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## WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

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## NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7—tf.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

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## Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

*ALSO,*

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

---

## LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

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## The American Fire Insurance Co.

*OF PHILADELPHIA,*

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 161 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

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## FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

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## A. H. HOGE.

**Hardware Merchant,**

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received an additional supply of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE, to which he would call the attention of country merchants, mechanics, and others.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1830—2mo.

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## CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

**Also, German Goods;**

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water, a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

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## Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

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## LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

*A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.*

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

*Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.*

May 7, 1830.—tf

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## James Adams Jr. & Co.

## GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabanas' & Posamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits & c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

*WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.*

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1830—tf.

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THE PROTECTION

## INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

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Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB.

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street. April 2, 1830.—1y

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HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept 21.—tf.

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## ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor. Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*

September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

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## PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

## S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD STS. has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

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*PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA*

## CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

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ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 Barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jan. Hammered Iron;

*FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.*

May 18, 1830—tf.

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NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.

October 8.—tf.

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CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.**

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

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## Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK

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ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association. Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

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DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

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PITTSBURGH

## Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms.

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

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PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

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## NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (75 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

*Freight*, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

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## LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowledge of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

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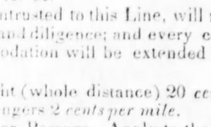
☞Stage Drivers Wanted.



I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

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FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829—tf.